STRIGANOV, A.R.; KULAZHENKOVA, N.A.

Isotopic shift in the spectrum of the singly ionized samarium atom. Opt. i spektr. 16 no.6:936-940 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

L 36219-65 FSF(h)/EWT(l)/EWA(h) Pn-4/Pac-4/Peb S/0109/65/010/003/0556/0557

ACCESSION NR: AP5007103

35
33
B

AUTHOR: Balakhanov, V. Ya.; Striganov, A. R.

TITLE: Method for improving the Q-factor of a multibeam interferometer 25

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 556-557

TOPIC TAGS: interferometer, shf interferometer, multibeam interferometer

ABSTRACT: With high Fresnel numbers N, the diffraction loss in an shf interferometer is low, and its Q-factor is determined by the mirror reflection factor; however, with N = 1, the diffraction loss rises as high as 18% which makes the Q-factor poor. To improve it, the placing of metal diaphragms between the mirrors is suggested. The diaphragm is placed in the loop of the electromagnetic wave, which causes the electromagnetic energy to concentrate in the resonator (as the boundary conditions are not met at the diaphragm). Experiments with such a structure showed that the diffraction loss was reduced to 1.5% at N = 1. A plot

Card 1/2

L 36218-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5007103

of the Q-factor vs. the mirror reflection factor shows that at r = 0.9, the Q-factor increases by 2.5 times, and at r = 0.995, the Q-factor is higher by one order. "The authors wish to thank A. V. Titov and V. M. Plekhov for their help in the work." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 54782-65 EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EEC-4/EPA(w)-2/EED-2/FCS(k)/EWA(h)
Pn-4/Pz-6/Po-4/Pab-10/Pac-4/Peb/Pi-4/Pj-4/Pl-4 IJP(c) WW/AT/WR
ACCESSION NR: AP5014542 UR/0089/65/018/005/0515/0516

AUTHOR: Balakhanov, V. Ya.; Rusanov, V. D.; Striganov, A. R.

TITLE: Determination of the parameters of a plasma with the aid of a multi-beam radio interferometer

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 5, 1965, 515-516

TOPIC TAGS: Fabry Perot interferometer, microwave interferometer, plasma diagnostics, electron density

ABSTRACT: This is a sequel to an earlier paper by the authors (Zh. tekhn. fiz. v. 35, 127, 1965), dealing with the possible use of an open resonator of the Fabry-Perot type in the microwave and submillimeter regions of the spectrum to determine the concentration of electrons and the frequency of their collision with heavy particles. The present paper deals with a determination of the electron density in the plasma with the aid of a multibeam Fabry-Perot radio inteferometer. The confocal, cylindrical resonator used for the investigation consisted of a glass vacuum chamber filled with hydrogen to a pressure of 10^{-3} mm Hg. The plasma was produced with a high-frequency discharge in a longitudinal magnetic field of 700 oe intensity. The interferometer was tuned to one of its natural frequencies

Card 1/2

L 54782-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5014542

in the absence of a plasma. Introduction of the plasma produced a phase difference between two interfering beams, which was measured by returning the generator and measuring its frequency with a standard wavemeter. The accuracy of the interference method was compared with probe measurements. It is concluded that the sensitivity of the Fabry-Perot interferometer exceeds that of an ordinary two-beam interferometer. It is noted that the system can also be used under pulsed operation, provided the generator can produce a frequency modulated signal with a small characteristic variation time. The results obtained by the probe method did not fully agree with those obtained with the Fabry-Perot inteferometer, but the accuracy of the latter is approximately ± 10%, whereas the accuracy of the probe method is ± 25%. "In conclusion the authors thank Ye. K. Zavoyskiy for interest in the work, V. L. Vdovin for help during the testing of the instrument with the plasma installation constructed by him, and F. A. Korolev and V. I. Gridnev for valuable advice." [02]
Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME, OP

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4028

Card 2/2

STRIGANOVA, B.R.

Morphological features of larvae of pollen-eaters of the subfamily Alleculinae (Coleoptera, Alleculidae) and a table for their identification. Zool. zhur. 40 no. 2:193-200 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Laboratory of Soil Zoology, Institute of Animal Morphology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences (Moscow).
(Comb-clawed beetles) (Larvae--Insects)

STRIGANOVA, B.R.

Morphological and functional characteristics of the larva of Prionocyphon serricornis Müll. (Coleoptera, Helodidae) in relation to inhabitation in water. Ent.oboz. 40 no.3:577-583 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Laboratoriya pochvennoy zoologii Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.I.Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Beetles) (Larvae)

STRIGANOVA, B.R.

Effect of the economic activities of man on the distribution and abundance of Coleoptera developing in the soils of the northern taiga. Vop. ekol. 7:174-175 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Obozerskiy region (Archangel Province)--Beetles)
(Obozerskiy region (Archangel Province)--Soil fauna)

STRIGANOVA, B.R.

Larva of Podabrus alpinus L. and some morphological features of the larvae of soldier beetles (Cantharididae, Coleoptera). Zool. zhur. 41 no.4:546-551 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(Cantharididae)

STRIGANOVA, B.R.

Review of A.F. Kipenvarlits' book "Changes in the soil fauna of low moors under the influence of drainage and agricultural reclamation". Zool. zhur. 42 no.6:968 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(White Russia--Soil fauna)
(White Russia--Swamps)
(Kipenvarlits, A.F.)

STRIGANOVA, B.R.

Characteristics of the structure of the mouth parts in coleopterous larvae feeding on plants. Zool. zhur. 43 no.4:560-571 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Laboratory of Soil Zoology, Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R., Moscow.

SOV/51-7-2-1/34

AUTHORS: Korostyleva, L.A. and Striganova, G.A.

TITLE: Isotopic Shift in the Uranium Spectrum (Izotopicheskoye smeshcheniye v spektre urana)

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 2, pp 137-140 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors measured the isotopic shift in the uranium spectrum using a Fabry-Perot interferometer crossed with a three-prism glass spectrograph ISP-51. The isotopic shift was measured in the region 4000-6000 Å. A discharge tube with a hollow aluminium cathode was used as the source of light. The samples used in measurements had 30% of U^{235} and 70% of U^{238} (the metal was prepared by reduction of U_3O_8 in a hydrogen discharge). Three spectra were obtained with the Fabry-Perot interferometer plates 2, 6 and 10 mm apart. The spectra were excited in an atmosphere of argon at a pressure of 1.5 mm Hg using a current of 0.1 A. The isotopic shift was measured on 46 uranium lines with two-component isotopic structure (the hyperfine structure of the U^{235} components of these lines was not resolved). The results are shown in Table 1, where col 1 gives the wavelengths, col 2 - the intensities, col 3 - the isotopic shifts $\Delta(U^{238} - U^{235})$ and col 4 gives the classification of certain lines (Refs 7, 8) and the authors' data on

atomic states and electron configurations. Forty lines had negative shift and six - positive shift. This agrees with the results published by other workers. Table 2 gives the isotopic shifts for eight terms of the neutral atom and three terms of the ionized atom. The shifts listed in Table 2 are all positive, i.e. the level of the lighter isotope lies lower than the level of the heavier isotope, in agreement with the theory of the volume effect. The authors established that six lines studied are due to U II emission and predicted the most probable electron configuration of the lower term. There are 2 tables and 8 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 5 English, 1 Dutch and 1 translation from English into Russian.

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1958

STRIGIN, O.I. [Stryhin, O.I.]

Mineralogy of aegirinites and albitites in the Malo-Belozerka Magnetic Anomaly. Trudy Inst.geol.nauk AN URSR. Ser.petr.,min. ta geokhim. no.6:109-116 '60. (MIRA 15:12)
(Nikopol' region—Mineralogy)

STRIGIN, O.I. [Stryhin, O.I.]

Relationship between the hydrothermal-metasomatic paragenesis of minerals and the composition of outcropping rocks during the albitization of rocks in the Krivoy Rog series. Trudy Inst. geol.nauk AN URSR. Ser.petr.,min. ta geokhim. no.6:117-127 '60. (MIRA 15:12)

(Krivoy Rog Basin—Mineralogy)

BELEVTSEV, Ya.N. [Bielievtsev, IA.M.]; MEL'NIK, Yu.P.;
STRIGIN, O.I. [Stryhin, O.I.]

Mineralogical characteristics of iron ores and migmatites in the Ingulets Valley. Trudy Inst.geol.nauk AN URSR. Ser.petr.,min. ta geokhim. no.6:136-140 '60. (MIRA 15:12)
(Krivoy Rog Basin—Iron ores)
(Krivoy Rog Basin—Migmatites)

STRIGIN, A.I. [Stryhin, O.I.]; LOGINOV, D.F. [Lohinov, D.F.]

Stratigraphy of the arkosic horizon of rocks in the lower Krivoy Rog series of the northern Saksagan' region. Geol. zhur. 20 no. 1:81-84 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Saksagan' Valley--Arkoses)

STRIGIN, A.I. [Stryhin, O.I.]

Nontronite in rocks of the Kremenchug and Malaya Belozerka regions. Geol.zhur. 21 no.5:92-94 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk USSR.
(Kremenchug region—Nontronite)
(Malaya Belozerka region—Nontronite)

YELISEYEV, E.N. [IEIisieiev, E.M.]; STRIHIN, A.I. [Stryhin, A.I.]

Redistribution of titanium and iron in the progressive metamorphism of rocks in the Krivoy Rog Basin. Visnyk L'viv.un. Ser.geol. no.1:84-89 '62. (MIRA 16:7)
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Titanium ores)
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Iron ores)

MAGAK'YAN, I.G.; AKIMENKO, N.M.; BELEVTSEV, Ya.N.; GERSHOYG, Yu.G.; GRECHISHNIKOV, N.P.; KALYAYEV, G.I.; KARSHENBAUM, A.P.; KRAVCHENKO, V.M.; KULISHOV, M.P.; MAKSIMOVICH, V.L.; MEL'NIK, Yu.P.; PITADE, A.A.; SKURIDIN, S.A.; STRIGIN, A.I.; FEDORCHENKO, V.S.; FOMENKO, V.Yu.

Reviews and bibliography. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 7 no.3:113-117 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

S/096/60/000/010/013/022
E194/E135

11,4300

AUTHORS: Petukhov, B.S., Yushin, A.Ya., Sukomel, A.S., and Strigin, B.K.

TITLE: Experimental Investigation of the Heat Exchange during the Flow of Mercury in a Round Pipe in the Laminar and Transitional Regions

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1960, No 10, p 95

TEXT: The investigation was carried out at low values of Reynolds number with a constant density of thermal flow through the walls. The experimental results are given in the form of generalised relationships covering the range of Reynolds numbers from 620 to 23,500 at P_e from 14 to 600. The experimental results are compared with those of other authors.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Institute)

Card 1/1

21231

S/143/61/000/007/002/004
D053/D113

21.5240

AUTHORS: Sukomel, A.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; Yushin, A.Ya. and Strigin, B.K., Engineers

TITLE: Investigation of the heat exchange during mercury flow in a round pipe at small Pecle numbers

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Energetika, no. 7, 1961, 79-85

TEXT: Experimental results are given of the heat-exchange investigation during mercury flow in a round pipe at small Pecle numbers (N_p). This investigation was carried out because little is known of the heat exchange during the flow of liquid metals in tubes, especially at small N_p values. The heat transfer was studied during the flow of mercury in laminar and transition regions under hydrodynamically and thermically stable conditions, and at a constant heat-flux density acting upon the pipe walls. The experimental setup (Fig. 1) consisted of (1) a round calibrated pipe made of soft carbon steel, 7.24 mm in internal diameter, 12.03 mm in external diameter, 1,504 mm long, and connected by rubber hoses with two mercury tanks;

Card 1/ 6

Investigation of the heat exchange...

(2) an electric heater coaxially mounted with the 504 mm long working portion of the pipe (1); (3) a coaxial vacuum chamber; (4) four coaxial heat shields made from aluminum foil; (5) a thermostat; (6) a mercury mixer; auxiliary heaters (7 and 8); (9) a mercury cooler; (10) an electric motor for moving up and down the mercury tanks; and (11) a stroboscopic tachometer. The heat transfer was measured by 7 thermocouples afixed to the pipe (1). The heat-transfer coefficient was determined by the formula:

$$\alpha = \frac{q_1}{\pi d \Delta t} ,$$

where q_1 is the density of heat flux relative to the unit length of the pipe under test; d is the internal diameter of the pipe; and Δt is the calculated thermal head at the given cross-section. The heat-transfer measurements were conducted in the range from N_P 14 to 600, which corresponds to the range of Reynolds numbers from N_{Re} 620 to 23,500 or to the Prandtl numbers; N_{Pr} 0.021 ÷ 0.026. The results obtained indicate that the heat transfer in

Investigation of the heat exchange...

the laminar region corresponds to the theoretical relationship

$$N_{Nu} = 4.36 ; \quad (1)$$

where N_{Nu} is the Nusselt number. The formula (1) is true for $N_{Re} \leqslant 2,300$, which corresponds to $N_P < 55$. The heat transfer in the transition region (Fig. 2) is described by the interpolated dependence

$$N_{Nu} = 4.36 + 0.0053N_P . \quad (2)$$

Deviations of the experimental N_{Nu} values from the formula (2) do not exceed 5%. This formula (2) is true for N_{Re} values from 2,300 to 23,500, which correspond to the N_P values from 55 to 600. The experimental data obtained for $N_P \geqslant 400$, or $N_{Re} > 16,000$ coincide with the formula

N_{Nu} 5 + $0.014N_P^{0.8}$, the error being + 5% (3).

Card 3/6

Investigation of the heat exchange...

This formula (3) describes the heat transfer of liquid metals during a turbulent flow (Ref. 5 and Ref. 6). It was derived by the Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR (Power Engineering Institute of the AS USSR). There are 3 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 English references. The references to the 2 English-language publications read as follows: B. Lubarsky and S.J. Kaufman, Report NACA No. 1270, Washington, 1956; H.A. Johnson, J.P. Hartnett, and W.J. Clabaugh, Trans. ASME, vol. 76, No. 4, p. 513, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut (Moscow "Order of Lenin" Power Engineering Institute).

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1960

Card 4/6

KOMAREK, A.; STRIGIN, B.K.

Temperature dependence of the emissivity of stainless steel for different types of surface treatment. Teplofiz. vys. temp. 1 no.1:30-32 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

STRIGIN, I.A.

BAYKONUROV, O.A.; BELYAYEV, A.I.; BOGOMOLOV, V.I.; VANYUKOV, V.A.; GAZARYAN, L.M.; GLEK, T.P.; GORYAYEV, M.I.; KARCHEVSKIY, V.A.; KLUSHIN, D.N., KUNAYEV, D.A.; LEBEDEV, B.N.; LISOVSKIY, D.I.; LOSKUTOV, F.M.; MITROFANOV, S.I.; MOLCHANOV, A.A.; MOSKVITIN, I.N.; OL'KHOV, N.P.; OSIPOVA, T.B.; PLAKSIN, I.N.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; RUMYANTSEV, M.V.; SOKOL'SKIY, D.V.; SOKOLOV, M.A.; SPASSKIY, A.G.; STRIGIN, I.A.; SUSHKOV, K.V.; SHAKHNAZAROV, A.K.; YASYUKEVICH, S.M.

Khosrov Kurginovich Avetisian, obituary. TSvet.met.27 no.3:66-68 My-Je '54. (MIRA 10:10)
(Avetisian, Khosrov Kurginovich, 1900-1954)

STRIGIN, I.

Application of electronics in nonferrous metallurgy. Radio no.11: 16-17 N'55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Zamestitel' ministra tsvetnoy metallurgii SSSR.
(Automatic control) (Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

Strigin, I. A.

Kinetics of formation of sulfide films on the surface of oxidized minerals of heavy metals in flotation. S. I. Mitrofanov, I. A. Strigin, V. G. Kushnikova, and G. S. Kozhavskii (State Sci. Research Inst. Non-Ferrous Metals, Moscow). *Kolloid. Zhur.* 17, 235–41(1955).—The uptake Γ (because of ion exchange) of $S^{=}$ from a soln. of Na_2S by cerussite (I), malachite (II), and chrysocolla (III) increased with time t and concn. c of Na_2S according to $\Gamma = at^m$ and $\Gamma = bc^n$, when t was 10–300 sec., c was 0.02–0.6 g./l., and Γ was less than 20 mg./g. For I, m and n usually were = 0.5, i.e. the rate of sulfide film formation was detd. by diffusion; only at low temp. and low c, m was about 0.3, i.e. was detd. by chem. reaction. The rate $d\Gamma/dt$ was greater the higher the temp., and the apparent rate of activation was 4500 and 5000 cal./mole for I and II, resp., between 4° and 70°. The Γ on I had a max. near pH 9.5, presumably because of formation of colloidal PbS at higher pH, while Γ on II and III decreased when pH increased from 8 to 11. The sulfide film on I was gradually removed by agitation in tap water, more at pH 8 than at pH 10, and especially when the liquid contained quartz sand. The amt. of S taken up by 1 sq. cm. of II or III in the usual conditions of flotation was 0.013 and 0.002 mg., resp. J. J. Bikerman

(3)
9/1/91

STRIGIN, I A.

BAKAKIN, V.P.; BUBOK, K.G.; BUGAREV, L.A.; BUNIN, A.I.; VOROB'YEV, K.V. DROZDOV, V.V.; DOROKHOV, M.S.; ZUBRILOV, S.V.; IGNAT'YEV, L.A. KARGOPOLOV, I.G.; KLUSHIN, D.N.; KOMAROV, A.M.; KURILOV, M.S.; LOMAKO, P.F.; MIKULENKO, A.S.; MIKHAYLOV, M.M.; NEMTINOV, B.A.; OL'KHOV, N.P.; OSIPOVA, T.V.; PAKHOMOV, Ya.D.; PLAKSIN, I.N.; PODCHAYNOV, S.F.; PUSTYL'NIK, I.I.; ROZHKOV, I.S.; SAVARI, Ye.A.; SEMYNIN, A.P.; SPIVAKOV, Ya.N.; STRIGIN, I.A.; SUSHKINTSOV, S.N.; SYCHEV, P.S.; TROITSKIY, A.V.; USHAKOV, K.I.; KHARLAMOV, A.Ye.; SHEMYAKIN, N.I.

Nikolai Konstantinovich Chaplygin. TSvet. met. 28 no.2:57-58 Mr-Ap '55. (MIRA 10:10)

(Chaplygin, Nikolai Konstantinovich, 1911-1955)

STRIGIN, I.A.

Technical tasks of the nonferrous metallurgical industry in the sixth five-year plan. TSvet.met. 29 no.1:1-10 Ja '56.(MIRA 9:6)
(Nonferrous metal industries)

136-10-1/13

AUTHOR: Strigin, I.A.

TITLE: Non-Ferrous Metallurgy on the Upsurge (Tsvetnaya metallurgiya na pod"yeme)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, Nr 10, pp.1-8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the establishment of a national non-ferrous metallurgical industry is one of the important achievements of the Soviet regime and goes on to describe the development of its various branches. He outlines the early constructional work and gives examples of increased productivity of various metals and productivities of furnaces and gives a figure of 63 for the number of elements currently being produced by the Soviet industry. Dealing with the mining side of the industry the author emphasises the importance of the Kazakhstan region, names the main centres, gives examples of progress in mining and beneficiation methods and mentions that 45% of the total ore requirements are now obtained by open-cast methods. The copper, lead, tin, and aluminium industries are treated individually and some outstanding developments in each are mentioned. Instances of help from research organisations are given. The author mentions that in 1956 the total-production plan was over-fulfilled by 3.1%, labour productivity and costs being

Card 1/2

18(5,6); 25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3134

Kommunisticheskaya partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza. Vysshaya partiynaya shkola

Dostizheniya nauki i tekhniki i peredovoy opyt v promyshlennosti i stroitel'stve. Vyp. 2, chernaya i tsvetnaya metallurgiya (Progress in Science and Technology and Advanced Methods Applied in Industry and Construction. No. 2, Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy) Moscow, Izd-vo VPSh i AON pri TsK KPSS, 1958. 157 p. 22,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): G. I. Pogodin-Alekseyev, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. (Inside book): G. V. Popova; Tech. Ed.: K. M. Naumov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the informed reader and should also be of interest to metallurgists.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of lectures, presumably delivered at the Vysshaya partiynaya shkola (Higher Party School) of the Communist Party, USSR, describing recent advances in the field of metallurgy. The approach is basically nontechnical, though a number of processes are briefly described. Specific ore deposits and metallurgical plants are referred to.

Card 1/7

Progress in Science (Cont.) SOV/3134

Some statistics are given. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Myrtsymov, A. F., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Technical Progress in Ferrous Metallurgy. Ways of Increasing the Productivity of the Blast-furnace Process

Claims of actual achievements described in this article include the highest blast-furnace operating efficiency in the world in 1955, when the Soviet yield of pig iron per cubic meter of useful blast furnace is stated to have been 11 percent higher than in the United States. The 1956 Soviet yield of open-hearth steel per square meter of hearth is given as 7 metric tons per 24-hr period, as compared with 5.7 for the United States. Current objectives in Soviet ferrous metallurgy include the following: 1) greater application of open-pit mining, increased mechanization of mining operations, prospecting for additional deposits, accelerating concentration operations, construction of several large ore-beneficiation combines in the Krivoy Rog Basin, and new concentration plants in other areas; 3

Card 2/7

2) greater use of fluxed sinter in pig-iron production, use of air blast with constant relatively high moisture content (20-25 g/m3), increases in blast-furnace capacity and gas pressure, use of oxygen blast and extension of blast-furnace campaigns to periods up to 12 years; 3) application of new or improved steelmaking methods, such as evaporative cooling of open-hearth furnaces, oxygen intensification, and continuous ingot casting and use of larger open-hearth (up to 500-ton capacity) and electric furnaces; and 4) modernization of rolling equipment, increases in the variety of rolled shapes produced, mastery of the production of periodic shapes, and increases in the output of sheet metal.

Smolyarenko, D. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Latest Achievements in Modern Steelmaking 24

The author presents a survey of the development of steelmaking methods in Czarist Russia and the USSR. Progress made in the use of various methods is discussed. Specific topics discussed include production in converters, open-hearth furnaces, and electric furnaces; teeming; application of the oxygen blast in the open-hearth

process; vacuum melting and teeming; high-temperature refractories; and direct reduction of iron from ore.

Tselikov, A. I., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR.
Progressive Methods and Basic Trends in the Development of Metal Forming 43
According to the author, improvements in metal-forming techniques are currently being achieved with two basic objectives, 1) reduction of metal waste, and 2) automation of processes. Attempts are being made to attain the first objective by designing lighter finished products and by using presized blanks and slugs to reduce allowances. As regards the increased-automation program, the main line of attac the conversion of noncontinuous to continuous forming processes, especially in rolling, drawing, and extruding. In the case of hot and cold upsetting continuity of auxiliary operations is the aim, while in stamping operations, continuous feed is considered important. Particular reference is made to the Soviet method of helical cross rolling, by means of which cavities may be developed in originally solid bodies. The method is frequently used in the rolling of hollow bodies of rotation.

Charikhov, L. A. Automation of Production Processes in Ferrous Metallurgy 54
An account is given of recent Soviet advances in the automation of blast-furnace, steelmaking, and rolling processes.

Kornev, Yu. V., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences. Radioactive Isotopes in Metallurgy 80
Basic information on both natural and artificial radioactive isotopes is given. Production of artificial isotopes is briefly discussed. Such applications of radioactive isotopes in metallurgy as the following are described: use of cobalt 60 in the continuous casting of steel to measure the level of liquid metal in the crystallizing mold; flaw detection; measurement of metal thicknesses; controlling composition of alloys; determining rate of wear of blast-furnace well lining; tracing the motion of charge materials in the blast furnace; and determining the weight of steel in the teeming ladle.

Kostin, V. N. Nonferrous Metallurgy and Basic Trends in Its Development 104
Nonferrous ore deposits and their locations are described. It is stated that 63 nonferrous metals are currently being extracted from ores in the Soviet Union, 45 in metallic form, the remainder as

salts. Uses and properties of various metals are discussed. Some operations involved in the production of these metals are briefly described. Advances made in the Soviet nonferrous-metals industry are attributed to progress in mining, ore-concentration, and extraction methods, as well as to modernization of equipment. Progressive extraction methods include fluidized-bed roasting, suspended-charge smelting, electrothermal methods, the fuming process, and the vacuum process for refining lead, zinc, bismuth, and other ores.

Strigin, I. A. Technical Progress in the Metallurgy of Nonferrous Metals 123
Subjects discussed in this article include improvements in mining, ore-concentration, and extraction techniques, and thorough and varied utilization of crude ore.

Sakharov, B. A., Candidate of Chemical Sciences. Latest Achievements in the Production of Rare Metals 137
The author defines rare metals and discusses their importance. The chief uses of these metals lie in such fields as the production of high-strength, heat-resistant, and chemically stable alloys, and

electronics, chemistry, and ceramics. Recent achievements in the following branches of the industry are briefly described: 1) extraction and purification of rare-metal compounds by chlorination in combination with fluidized-bed roasting or by the ion-exchange process; 2) preparation of elements in metallic form by electrolysis, thermal-reduction methods, hydrogen reduction, and carbon reduction; 3) purification of rare metals by thermal dissociation of volatile compounds, electrolytic refining, and vacuum distillation; and 4) production of ultrapure metals by localized melting based on differences in the solubility of impurities in the solid and liquid phases of the metal or by gradual withdrawal of single crystals, grown with the aid of seed crystals, from molten metals kept at temperatures just above the melting point. The United States, it is stated, leads other Western Countries in the production of rare metals. The status of the USSR in this field is not indicated.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (T7.D67 vyp. 2)

VK/mal
3-11-60

STRIGIN, I. A. (Gosplan of the USSR)

"The work of the Society in Connection with Plans for the Development of the Industry in 1959-65"

report presented at the Fifth Full Assembly of the Central Administration of the Non-Ferrous Metallurgical Sci.-Tech. Society, Moscow, 21-22 Feb 1958.

SOV/137-58-10-20658

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 48 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Strigin, I.A.

TITLE: Soviet Science and the Development of Nonferrous Metallurgy (Razvitiye tsvetnoy metallurgii i sovetskaya nauka)

PERIODICAL: Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Tsvetn. metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp 3-6

ABSTRACT: The course of development of nonferrous metallurgy in the USSR over a 40-year period, and the role of scientists in the higher educational institutions in the organization and improvement of the nonferrous-metals derivation procedures is noted.

B.L.

1. Metallurgy--History

Card 1/1

STRIGIN, I.A.

Technical progress in the metallurgy of nonferrous metals. Dost. nauki i tekh.i pered.op.v prom.i stroi. no.2:123-136 '58. (MIRA 12:10)

(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

AUTHOR: Strigin, I.A. SOV/136-58-5-1/22

TITLE: The Perspective Plan for the Development of Non-ferrous Metallurgy for 1959-1965 (O perspektivnom plane razvitiya tsvetnoy metallurgii na 1959-1965 gody)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr 5, pp 1 - 7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: After outlining recent increases in total and non-ferrous metal production in the USSR and the organisational and administrative changes which have occurred, the author discusses the impact on the non-ferrous metals industry of the development plan for 1959-1965 now being worked out by the Gosplan of the USSR and the republics, the councils of ministers, the local economic councils, ministries and departments. The plan is based on the preferential treatment of capital-construction industries and envisages increases in energy production and the author discusses the influence of the new, de-centralised organisation of Soviet industry in the plan. As well as the construction of new mining and beneficiation plants, the plan provides for the expansion of many, including those at the Leninogorskiy, Zyryanovskiy, Achisayskiy, Tyrny-Auzskiy, Kadzharanskiy, Severoural'skiy and Sorskiy kombinat (Combine) and the works to be expanded include the Balkhash , Ust'-Kamenogorsk ,

Card1/5

The Perspective Plan for the Development of Non-ferrous Metallurgy for 1959-1965

Chimkent , Orsk and Monchegorsk New deposits are to be opened up, nephelines utilised, diamond mines to be built in Yakutiya and gold and rare-metals production to be increased. The author mentions the disorganised state of the non-ferrous metallurgical industry on decentralisation and urges a critical review of current projects to reduce costs, giving examples. The proportion of open-cast mining is to be increased to 86% for copper, 35% for lead-zinc, 40-45% for tungsten-molybdenum by 1965, the 1957 figures being 55, 21 and % respectively. The new plan provides for the introduction of new mechanised equipment and the author gives examples of productivity increases which have already been secured by this means, recommending the wide utilisation of the successful experience of the Noril'skiy kombinat (Noril'sk Combine) and the Balkhash Works on the improvement of crushing equipment. Increased zinc production at electrolytic works will be secured by fluidised-bed roasting, higher zinc content of neutral solutions, higher acidity of spent electrolyte and cathodic current densities of 560-580 A/m^2. He suggests that

The Perspective Plan for the Development of Non-ferrous Metallurgy for 1959-1965

centralised evaporative cooling of electrolyte could give a further 10-20% zinc production increase at a capital cost of 1 000 roubles per ton of zinc compared with 4 000 roubles per ton obtained by building new works. By ore mixing and using fluxed sinter and higher blast pressures, the Yuzhuralnikel' Combine is expected to increase smelting rate in its shaft furnaces from 30 to 40 tons/m^2 of area at the tuyere level at less capital costs than would be required to produce the same increase by new works' construction. Aluminium production is to be increased in existing works (about 40 000 tons in 1965) by higher yields, better equipment and better practice including further mechanisation and automation. At the Belovskiy zinc works, the present annual loss of 8 million roubles is to be turned into a profit of 20 million by adopting the newly developed electro-thermic process with granulated, fluidised-bed roasted zinc concentrates at a capital cost of under 40 million roubles. Another reserve of productivity mentioned by the author is the improvement of poor works' performance to the level of the best, the Altyntopkanskiy kombinat (Altyn-Topkan Combine), formerly with a low excavator

The Perspective Plan for the Development of Non-ferrous Metallurgy for 1959-1965

utilisation figure and now one of the best, being an example He cites the Kadzharanskiy kombinat (Kadzharan Combine) which co-operated with the institute Mekhanobr' (Mekhanobr Institute) to increase metal recovery to show the effectiveness of using available technical help. Calculations by Giprotsvetmet have shown that by improving dust-catching at copper and lead works and by building new installations for the treatment of slags more than 500 and 300-400 million roubles worth of additional products could be obtained at all the copper and lead works, respectively. The plan provides for a 2.5-fold increase in sulphuric-acid production in the next seven years from non-ferrous metallurgical gases, the sulphur utilisation increasing to 81% and better pyrites-cinder and other by-product utilisation is advocated by the author. The author draws attention to the importance of mechanisation and automation in the fulfilment of the plan and, as an example of which has already been achieved, he gives the 8-11% productivity increase and 6-9% fuel consumption decrease of reverberatory furnaces in the copper industry and

The Perspective Plan for the Development of Non-ferrous Metallurgy for 1959-1965

the 14% productivity increase of an electric furnace at the Solikamsk magnesium works. The author considers that certain non-ferrous metals will remain in short supply in spite of the planned increases and urges that ways of economising in these and possible substitutes be investigated.

Card 5/5 1. Industry--USSR 2. Metals--USSR

STRIGIN, I.A.

Making plans for the future development of nonferrous metallurgy.
Biul. TSIIN tsvet. met. no.8:2-8 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Chlen Gosplana SSSR.
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

STRIGIN, I.A.

Twenty-fifth anniversary of Soviet nickel industry. TSvet. met. 31 no. 7:3-6 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Nickel industry)

18(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2974

Strigin, Ivan Alekseyevich

Tekhnicheskiy progress tsvetnoy metallurgii v semiletke (Technological Progress in Nonferrous Metallurgy in the Seven-Year Plan) Moscow, Izd-vo "Znaniye," 1959. 30 p. (Series: Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy. Seriya IV, 1959, No. 25) 44,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy.

Ed.: T.F. Islankina; Tech. Ed.: Ye. V. Savchenko.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this booklet is to acquaint the reader with the development of Soviet nonferrous metallurgy.

COVERAGE: The booklet discusses the proposed development of the Soviet nonferrous-metals industry during the current Seven-Year Plan. The importance of this industry and the mining industry to

Card 1/3

Technological Progress (Cont.) SOV/2974

Intensification of Production in Nonferrous Metallurgy 24

On to New Growth in Nonferrous Metallurgy 28

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

VK/bg
1-27-60

SOV/136-59-1-2/24

AUTHOR: Strigin, I.A.

TITLE: Problems for Non-Ferrous Metallurgy in the Coming Seven Years (Zadachi tsvetnoy metallurgii v predstoyashchem semiletii)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1959, Nr 1, pp 1-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author outlines and discusses the expansion in Soviet non-ferrous metals production as announced in the theses of the report "Control Figures for the Development of the Economy of the USSR for the Years 1958-1965" by N.S. Khrushchev. He notes the 2.8- and 1.9-fold increases planned for aluminium and refined copper production, respectively, and attributes this to increasing electricity generation and transmission. Nickel, cobalt, molybdenum, tungsten, niobium, tantalum, zirconium and titanium productions are also to be greatly increased. In spite of its replacement by aluminium and plastics, lead production is to increase about 1.5-fold. The main expansion in non-ferrous metal production is planned to occur in the East (62% of the 55 milliard roubles assigned for capital investment

Card 1/4

Problems for Non-Ferrous Metallurgy in the Coming Seven Years

are to be spent there), where rich ore deposits exist. Large new aluminium and by-product works are to be built in the Krasnoyarskiy kray (Krasnoyarsk land), Irkutskaya oblast' (Irkutsk region) and Kazakhstan to utilise advantageous local conditions (cheap power and/or good raw materials). The price of the metal is due to fall by about 20-22% through cheaper alumina, cheaper and more electricity and process and equipment improvements. In the copper industry new mining-beneficiation combines in the Urals, Kazakhstan, Bashkiriya and Stavropol' are to be built but Dzhezkazgan is to retain its leading role. Copper production in Armenia and the copper and copper-molybdenite mines are to be expanded and in Uzbekskaya SSR copper, lead and zinc production is being organised. The Altyn Topkanskiy svintsovyy gorno-obogatitel'nyy kombinat (Lead Mining-beneficiation Combine) is being extended. The author mentions a calculation which shows that with capital investment 1.15 times greater than that in 1952-1958 the zinc and lead productions by 1965 should increase by 1.6 and 1.4 fold, respectively.

Problems for Non-Ferrous Metallurgy in the Coming Seven Years

compared with 1958 values. To satisfy nickel and cobalt requirements new combines will have to be built in South Ural and Ukraine and improved techniques (including recovery of iron) adopted. Tungsten and molybdenum production is being increased as is that of titanium and magnesium. The recently discovered diamond deposits in Yakutiya will enable their production by 1965 to be increased 14-fold. The gold industry is to be modernised. Including those for non-ferrous metal working the industry is to have over 120 enterprises being expanded or built in the next seven years. The author goes on to outline the projected increase in mining capacity in which special attention is to be given to open-cast methods, and outlines the expected productivity increases and cost decreases. A new feature of the next seven years is to be the complex utilization of treated and by-product materials; eg sulphuric acid from these sources will at the end of the period account for 30% of all national production. The author mentions

Card 3/4 fluidized-bed roasting - electrothermic and flotation -

Problems for Non-Ferrous Metallurgy in the Coming Seven Years

as processes whose use will be greatly extended. He states that mechanization and automation in the non-ferrous metals industry is to be greatly extended. The author names enterprises which over-fulfilled 1958 production targets.

STRIGIN, I.A.

Expansion of nonferrous metallurgy in the U.S.S.R. during the seven-year plan and the objectives of science. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 2 no.3:3-7 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1.Gosplan SSSR.
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

SOV/136-59-7-1/20

AUTHOR: Strigin, I.A.

TITLE: Some Problems for Workers in Non-Ferrous Metallurgy in Connection with the Instructions of the June Plenum of the CC CPSU

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 7, pp 1-4 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held in Moscow in June 1959. The author notes that for those engaged in non-ferrous metallurgy the most important tasks following from the decisions reached are the speedier introduction of new methods, new equipment capable of high productivity, and complex automation and mechanisation. He urges that new plant and equipment should represent radical, not slight, improvements; this is particularly valuable where mechanisation and automation form an integral part of improvements. Scientific and design organisations located at production centres play a vital part in technical progress and their activities should be expanded. Many successes have already been achieved by the industry, most enterprises

Card 1/2

Some Problems for Workers in Non-Ferrous Metallurgy in Connection with the Instructions of the June Plenum of the CC CPSU

having over-fulfilled their production targets for the first half of 1959 and some have consequently undertaken to fulfil their targets for the current seven-year plan ahead of schedule. Attention is also being given to cost reduction. the Author names works and organisations which are making significant contributions to progress in the industry and some which have failed.

Card 2/2

KLIMOV, Yu.M.; CHIKIN, V.V.; ANISIMOV, N.I.; BARSKOV, I.M.; VINOGRADOV, Yu.V.; GAVRILOV, A.N.; GAUKHMAN, L.A.; GOLOV, A.P.; GOL'DMAN, L.S.; GREBENNIKOV, G.I.; YEFIMOV, A.N.; ZALUTSKIY, M.S.; ZAYTSEVA, A.V.; OIYRYSH, A.I.; KANDARITSKIY, V.S.; KAPRANOV, I.A.; KOVALEV, N.I.; KOVALEVSKIY, K.A.; KOLOSOV, A.F.; KRIVOV, A.S.; KRYLOV, R.M.; LEVITAS, A.G.; MALYGIN, M.A.; MORALEVICH, Yu.A.; MOTYLEV, A.S.; NESTEROV, M.V.; NIKOL'SKIY, A.V.; ORLOV, G.M.; ORLOV, Ya.L.; PARENSKIY, V.M.; POLYAKOV, A.S.; RUBIN, V.I.; SVANIDZE, K.N.; STRIGIN, I.A.; TAKOYEV, K.F.; TRUBNIKOV, S.V.; CHERNYSHEVA, L.N.; CHESNOKOV, N.Ye.; SHAMBERG, V.M.; STRUMILIN, S.G., akademik, red.; ANTOSENKOVA, L., red.; MIKAELYAN, E., red.; MUKHIN, Yu., tekhn.red.

[Dictionary of the seven-year plan from A to Z] Slovar' semiletki ot A do IA. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1960. 397 p. (MIRA 13:7)

(Russia--Economic policy)

STRIGIN, I.

At the July Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Tsvet. met. 33 no.8:I-VIII Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

STRIGIN, I.

Outcome of a science conference in the Kremlin. TSvet. met. 34 no.8:1-6 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Science--Congresses)

STRIGIN, I.

Nonferrous metallurgy at the time of the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. TSvet. met. 34 no.11:1-9 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Nonferrous metal industries)

BYKHOVSKIY, Yu.A., red.; VELIER, R.L.[deceased], red.; GREYVER, N.S., red.; KLUSHIN, D.N., red.; OL'KHOV, N.P.[deceased], red.; RUMYANTSEV, M.V., red.; SAZHIN, N.P., red.; STRIGIN, I.A., red.; TROITSKIY, A.V., red.; EL'KIND, L.M., red. izd-va; MISHARINA, K.D., red.; LUTSKAYA, G.A., red.; VAYNSHTEYN, Ye.B., tekhn. red.

[Principles of metallurgy in four volumes]Osnovy metallurgii v chetyrekh tomakh. Red.kollegiia: IU.A.Bykhovskii i dr. Moskva, Metallurgizdat. Vol.2. Heavy metals]Tiazhelye metally. 1962. 792 p. (MIRA 15:8)

(Iron--Metallurgy)
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

STRIGIN, I.A.

Apply all efforts to the further growth of nonferrous metal production. TSvet. met. 35 no.9:1-6 S '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Nonferrous metal industries)

LUK'YE, Lev Afanas'yevich [deceased]; VOL'SKIY, A.N., akademik, retsenzent; STRIGIN, I.A., inzh., retsenzent; TROITSKIY, A.V., red.; MISHARINA, K.D., red.izd-va; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Briquetting in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy] Briketirovanie v chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 320 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Ore dressing) (Briquets)

BELYAYEV, A.I., otv. red.; BYKHOVSKIY, Yu.A., red.; VELLER, R.L., red. [deceased]; GREYVER, N.S., red.; KLUSHIN, D.N., red.; OL'KHOV, N.P., red.[deceased]; RUMYANTSEV, M.V., red.; SAZHIN, N.P., red.; STRIGIN, I.A., red.; TROITSKIY, A.V., red.; KAMAYEVA, O.M., red. izd-va; LUTSKAYA, G.A., red. izd-va; VAYNSHTEYN, Ye.B., tekhn. red.

[Principles of metallurgy in 4 volumes]Osnovy metallurgii v 4 tomakh. Red.kollegiia: IU.A.Bykhovskii i dr. Moskva, Metallurgizdat. Vol.3.[Light metals]Legkie metally. Otv.red.A.I. Beliaev i N.S.Greiver. 1963. 519 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Light metals)

FISHMAN, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; SOBOLEV, David Semenovich; STRIGIN, I.A., retsenzent; TROITSKIY, A.V., red.; MAKRUSHINA, Ye.A., red.izd-va; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn. red.; MINSKER, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Practices in nonferrous and rare metal ore dressing] Praktika obogashcheniia rud tsvetnykh i redkikh metallov. Pod red. A.V.Troitskogo. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat. Vol.4.[Rare metal ore dressing] Obogashchenie rud redkikh metallov. 1963. 712 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Ore dressing) (Metals, Rare and minor)
(Rare-earth metals)

STRIGIN, I. B.

Demographism in chronic, relapsing urticaria. Vest. ven. i derm. no.5: 29-33 S-O '55 (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz otdela patofiziologii (zav.-prof. R. Ya. Malykin) i otdela dermatologii (zav.-prof. N. S. Smelov) Tsentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. -dotsent M. M. Turanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(URTICARIA,
chronic, recur., demographism in.)
(SKIN, in various diseases,
urticaria, chronic recur., demographism)
(DERMOGRAPHIA, in various diseases
urticaria, chronic, recur)

MALYKIN, R.Ya., professor; LAPTEV, V.A., dotsent; VRAYTSEV, A.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; STRIGIN, I.B., nauchnyy sotrudnik

The state of cerebral currents in eczema, neurodermitis and nettle rash and changes following novocain and sleep therapy. Vest.ven. i derm. 30 no.5:3-10 S-O '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz otdela dermatologii (zav. - prof. N.S.Smelov) i otdela patofiziologii (zav. - prof. R.Ya.Malykin) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhnovenerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent N.M.Turanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(ECZEMA, ther.
procaine & sleep ther., EEG)
(NEURODERMATITIS, ther.
same)
(URTICARIA, ther.
same)
(PROCAINE, ther. use
eczema, neurodermititis & urticaria, with sleep ther., EEG)
(SLEEP, ther. use
eczema, neurodermitis & urticaria, with procaine ther., EEG)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, in various dis.
eczema, neurodermatitis & urticaria, eff. of procain & sleep ther.)

STRIGIN, I.B.

Some features of thermoregulation in chronic recurrent urticeria. Vest. derm. i ven. 33 no.1:16-19 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz otdela patofiziologii (zav. - prof. R.Ya. Malykin) i otdela dermatologii (zav. - prof. N.S. Smelov) Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dots. N.M. Turanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(URTICARIA, physiol.
chronic recur., thermoregulation (Rus))
(BODY TEMPERATURE
thermoregulation in chronic recurr. (Rus))

[illegible]OV, Nikolay [illegible], red.; [illegible]

(Concise manual on [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible] of [illegible] in quarantine; an aid for the [illegible] quarantine agent and [illegible]) [illegible] ... [illegible] v [illegible] Smolensk. [illegible]

[illegible]

STRIGIN, V.A.

22656. STRIGIN, V.A. Opyt issledovaniya sekretornoy funktsii zheludka razlichnymi probami. Sbornik nauch. trudov bashkir. med. in-ta im. 15-letiya vlksm, T. IX, 1949, S. 60-63

SO: LETOPIS' No. 20, 1949

STRIGIN, V. A.

USSR/Medicine - Tularemia Jun 53

"Periods of Reinoculation of Subjects Inoculated Against Tularemia and Persistence of the Reaction to Tuberculin in Those Who Have Been Inoculated," M. V. Vasil'yeva, G. E. Afremova, V. A. Strigin, N. N. Slepneva, G. A. Dashkina, Ufa Inst of Epid and Microbiol im I. I. Mechnikov; Republic [Bashkir ASSR?] San-Epidemiol Sta

Zhur Mikro, Epid, i Immun, No 6, pp 50-51

After inoculation, 90.4% of subjects in areas exposed to tularemia gave a positive reaction to tularin within 2 mos, 81.3% within 6 mos, 79.6% within 1 yr, and 74% within 2 yrs. After reinoculation, the

267T21

figures were 91.8% in 2 mos, and 91.3% in 1 yr. Reinoculation was carried out 1 yr after original inoculation.

STRIGIN, V. A.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

(2) BW

The effect of neurodepression on infection-immunity. The effect of prolonged urethan-veronal sleep on the production of typhoid fever agglutinins during the process of vaccination. V. A. Strigin (I. I. Mechnikov Inst. Epidemiol. and Microbiol., Ufa). *Zhur. Mikrobiol. Epidem. i Immunobiol.* 1953, No. 12, 19-21.—Rabbits were subjected to urethan-veronal sleep for a period of days following a course of vaccine injections. During the first 3 days of the sleep the agglutinin titer is reduced; during the next 3-day interval no noticeable change in the rate of agglutinin formation is observed as the result of the narcotizing effect of the urethan-veronal on the central nervous system. B. S. L.—

STRIGIN, V.A.

Effect of sleep induced by urethane and of a preliminary intraabdominal novocaine injection upon the course of a typhoid toxic infection in mice. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.2:70 F '54. (MLRA 7:3)
(Sleep) (Novocaine) (Typhoid fever)

STRIGIN, V.A.

Effect of inhibition of the central nervous system with chloral hydrate on the course of typhoid fever toxinfection in mice. Zhur. mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.7:101 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz Ufimskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.
(TYPHOID FEVER)

Abstract U-7929, 8 Mar 56

USSR/Virology. Viruses of Man and Animals E

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958. 57379

Author : Strigin V. A., Bychkova V. M., Veselova A. F., Golovina A. F., Zaynutdinova L. Kh., Lagno N. M., Leshok Z. T., Prutkovskaya N. T., Sudakova F. S.

Inst : Ufa Scientific-Research Institute of Vaccines and Sera

Title : Experimental Study of the Epidemiological Effectiveness of Antiinfluenza Vaccination

Orig Pub : Tr. Ufimsk. n.-i. in-ta vaktsin i syvorotok, 1957, vyp. 4, 205-209

Abstract : Five thousand nine hundred twenty-three persons were vaccinated with dry live vaccine ("SK") of the Moscow Scientific-Research Institute of Vaccines and Sera imeni Mechnikov (4559 in the non-vaccinated group). The vaccine lowered disease

Card 1/2

STRIGIN, V.A.

Epidemiological data on hemorrhagic fever with the renal syndrome in Bashkiria. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.5: 619 S-O'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Ufimskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni I.I.Mechnikova.

STRIGIN, V.A.

Experience with the use of the "plaque method" in recording individual cells forming antibodies. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 59 no.2:121-123 F '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Immunologicheskaya laboratoriya Ufimskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.

SOV/5-58-4-43/43

AUTHOR: Strigin, V.M.

TITLE: The Problem of Glaciation in the Denezhkin Kamen' of the North Ural (K voprosu ob oledenenii Denezhkina Kamnya na Severnom Urale)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Otdel geologicheskiy, 1958, Nr 4, pp 167-168 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a summary of a report given by the author at a conference of the Moscow Society of Naturalists on 12 May 1958. S.N. Nikitin, O.V. Suzdal'skiy, V.A. Varsanof'yeva, S.G. Boch, I.I. Krasnov, I.S. Roshkov and P.L. Gorchakovskiy have devoted research to the question of glaciation in the Denezhkin Kamen' of the North Ural. As a result of studies made in 1957 by an expedition of the Moskovskiy oblastnoy pedagogicheskiy institut (Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Institute) and of the Moskovskoye obshchestvo ispytateley prirody (Moscow Society of Naturalists), under the supervision of V.S. Govorukhin, most of the views of the above-mentioned scientists have been refuted, and it has been

Card 1/2

SOV/5-58-4-43/43

The Problem of Glaciation in the Denezhkin Kamen' of the North Ural

established that in the Quaternary period the Denezhkin Kamen' was not subject to any considerable glaciation because no significant traces of glacial activity can be found in this region.

1. Geology 2. Glaciers--Geophysical effects 3. Geological time --Determination

Card 2/2

MEN'CHUKOV, Aleksandr Yevgen'yevich; STRIGIN, V.M., red.; KONOVALYUK, I.K., mladshiy red.; MAL'CHEVSKIY, G.N., red.kart; VILENSKAYA, E.N., tekhn.red.

[In the world of orientation guides] V mire orientirov. Izd.2., dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo geogr.lit-ry, 1960. 205 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Orientation)

LYUBIMOVA, Yelena L'vovna; RIKHTER, G.D., otv.red.; NIKOL'SKAYA, V.V., otv.red.; STRIGIN, V.M., red.; KONOVALYUK, I.K., mladshiy red.; MAL'CHEVSKIY, G.N., red.kart; KOSHELEVA, S.M., tekhn.red.

[Kamchatka; physicogeographical study] Kamchatka; fiziko-geograficheskii ocherk. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo geogr.lit-ry, 1961.
(Kamchatka--Physical geography)

MIRIMANYAN, Khachatur Pogosovich; STRIGIN, V.M., red.; KONOVALYUK, I.K., mladshiy red.; BURLAKA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Nature resources should be increased] Priroda dolzhna stat' bogache. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1961. 102 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Natural resources)

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